

# MILLS CAN NOT BEAT DOWN WHEAT PRICE

INTERESTING STATEMENT IS  
ISSUED BY STATE FEDERAL  
FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

## SOME MILLS DEAL UNFAIR

In Certain Sections Reports Claim  
Some Mills Have Used Their Ad-  
vantage to Lower Price of Wheat.  
Government Will Not Tolerate This.

Nashville, Tenn.—Although the govern-  
ment, through the cereal division  
of the United States Food Adminis-  
tration, now allows the mills to pay  
whatever they desire for wheat, the  
price of flour and mill feed being ab-  
solutely fixed, the Federal Food Ad-  
ministration in Tennessee is deter-  
mined that the mills shall not by re-  
ason of this fact, beat down the price  
of wheat and make unreasonable and  
excessive profits in the sale of their  
products.

The following statement has been  
issued by the Federal Food Adminis-  
tration of Tennessee:

"Under the present plan of mill  
control, which has been in effect  
since July 1, the mills are not longer  
restricted in the price which they  
can pay for wheat or in the territory  
in which they may purchase it. They  
must, however, sell their flour and  
wheat mill feed at not exceeding ar-  
bitrary prices that have been fixed  
by the Food Administration. These  
prices are based upon the guarantee  
price of St. Louis wheat with the  
carrying charges therefrom to the Ten-  
nessee mills added, less, of course,  
the cost of inspection, the carrying  
charges and service performed in  
handling the wheat. The prices at  
which mills are permitted to sell their  
products, based on these wheat prices,  
will return them a fair and reason-  
able profit. More than that they are  
not entitled to receive and will not  
obtain if the Food Administration  
must exhaust all of its powers to pre-  
vent it.

"It has come to the knowledge of  
the Food Administration that in cer-  
tain sections some mills have used  
their advantage to 'beat down' the  
price of wheat, that is they have not  
paid the fair wheat price established  
by the government, but on the other  
hand have sold their products at the  
full prices fixed by the Food Adminis-  
tration. This will not be tolerated.  
Such a course will return to the mills  
following it, unfair and excessive pro-  
fits. We are now sending out to every  
wheat mill in the state a questionnaire,  
in which they are asked to state the  
price at which they have purchased  
No. 2 wheat since July 1, and the  
prices at which they have been sell-  
ing flour and wheat mill feed. When  
these questionnaires are returned the  
Food Administration will then know  
just what the mills have been doing  
and where we find mills that have  
made unfair profits, due to unreason-  
ably low prices paid for wheat, they  
will be forced to disgorge the ex-  
cessive profits.

"The mills all know the prices at  
which they are expected to buy wheat  
based upon the fair selling prices of  
their products. It has been reported  
to the Food Administration that in  
some instances the mills, having  
bought their full thirty days supply  
of wheat, are reducing the prices  
which they are offering farmers. In  
such cases the farmers should be slow,  
very slow, to sell unless they are rea-  
sonably certain that the price offered  
is a fair price. Of course the farmers  
could not afford to hold their wheat,  
pay insurance, storage, loss of wages  
and shrinkage, for a cent or two a  
bushel, but if the difference is too  
great the Food Administration does  
not believe that they will lose by car-  
rying their wheat a little while  
longer.

"Generally speaking and having in  
mind that the freight rate from St.  
Louis is not the same to all points in  
Tennessee, making some exceptions,  
it is the judgment of the Food Ad-  
ministration that less than \$2.25 per  
bushel for wheat that grades No. 2  
would be an unreasonably low price  
at which mills should buy, and wheat  
of that grade bought at a less price  
would return to the mills, in practical-  
ly every case, an unfair profit, where  
the product is sold at the fair price  
schedule established by the Food Ad-  
ministration.

"The Food Administration is deal-  
ing fairly and justly with the mills. A  
large majority of them reciprocate  
this treatment and are dealing fairly  
with the producers, but all of them  
must do so. A contrary course could  
not fail to have a serious effect upon  
our big drive to increase production. Un-  
fair treatment of the producer would  
discourage the big 'liberty' wheat  
crop for which our nation has ap-  
pealed.

"We are sending to the county food  
administrators the names of the wheat  
mills in their counties, together with  
the fair prices at which they will be  
permitted to sell their product. Per-  
sons who are dissatisfied with the  
prices charged by the mills, or who  
have reason to believe that they are  
excessive, should communicate with  
their county food administrators."

## A COMMUNITY CENTER



This is one of the school houses in  
Shelby county. At the time the pic-  
ture was taken a meeting was being  
held in the building. The community  
uses the school house frequently as a  
meeting place for the discussion of  
common farm and home problems.

W. S. S.

## A WONDERFUL APPEAL



This illustration has been shown all  
over the United States. It is the call  
to the farmer for increased production.  
Tennessee has responded, and will  
continue to respond. . . . If  
you have unsolved problems, talk with  
your County Agent about them.

W. S. S.

## ALFALFA IN TENNESSEE



You can't take a good picture of  
alfalfa as it is growing in the field  
no matter how good the crop may be  
or how expert you may be as a pho-  
tographer. This picture is really a  
good as one ever seen, and yet the  
alfalfa might be several things, as far  
as the reader of this paper can tell.  
It is alfalfa, however, and it is growing  
in Marion county. This field is owned  
by one of the demonstrators working  
under the direction of the County  
Agent. A demonstrator, for those  
who do not know, is a farmer who  
agrees to follow the instructions of  
the County Agent in the growing of a  
particular crop. He has certain records  
to keep. Every now and then a meet-  
ing is held on the demonstration land.  
People can see in that way just what  
certain methods of farming will do, and  
what they will not do. . . .  
The picture is not printing plain here,  
but you can see how high the alfalfa  
reaches up on the legs of the farmers.

W. S. S.

## YOUR HORSE'S HOOF

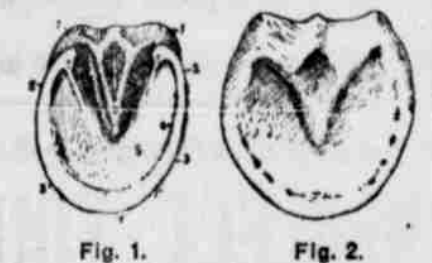


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

A horse's hoof consists of 3 parts—  
wall, sole and frog. The wall is the  
part of the hoof visible when the foot  
is resting on the ground. For pur-  
poses of description the wall is divided  
into several parts indicated in Fig. 1:  
as: 1-hoel, 2-quarters, 3-wall, 4-toe  
5-sole, 6-white line, 7-bars, 8-frog.

Fig. 2 shows a flat foot. This trou-  
ble usually is associated with heavy  
limbatic horses, especially if they  
have been raised on marshy soils. The  
fore feet are the ones affected and they  
usually have low heels, bars greatly in-  
clined and the frog much enlarged and  
exposed to injury. The walls are low  
and spreading. The elasticity of the  
normal foot, caused by the arch of the  
sole as it rests on the wall, is absent  
either partially or altogether in flat  
feet. For this reason the weight of the  
animal must be supported on the bot-  
tom of the foot. The wall is the structure  
intended for this support. Consequently  
the flat-footed horse is not only  
awkward and troubled with interfer-  
ing, but often casts its shoes because  
the walls are so soft that they will not  
hold the nails. This horse is particu-  
larly likely to acquire lameness from  
corns, bruise of the frog, bruises of  
the sole and punctured sole.—Breeder's  
Gazette.

## Why We Fight

No. 1

Because Germany for Years Has  
Been Making Secret, Treacher-  
ous War on Us

By CLARENCE L. SPEED  
Secretary of the War Committee of the  
Union League Club of Chicago.

One of the deep, underlying reasons  
—not just a diplomatic pretext—why  
we are at war with Germany is that  
for a generation Germany has been  
making war on us. Germany has  
made this war not openly, bravely or  
humanely, but secretly, treacherously  
and persistently. She has sought to  
create race discord, to corrupt and de-  
file politicians and officeholders, and  
to create separate German communi-  
ties within our borders. She has po-  
isoned the minds of children in our  
schools in an endeavor to make Ger-  
mans of them instead of have them  
grow up into loyal American citizens.  
She has invaded the sacredness of the  
pulpit itself in an endeavor to corrupt  
our people through the very leaders  
of morality to whom they are accus-  
tomed to look for guidance.

These may be startling assertions,  
but they are all true, as you shall see  
from the documents of the Germans  
themselves. We all knew that it was  
a German fleet which stripped for ac-  
tion when Dewey sailed into Manila  
bay. We all knew it was the Germans  
who sought to bring about a European  
alliance against us when we were en-  
gaged in the war with Spain. Few of  
us realized, however, that all these  
years Germany has been busy within  
our own borders, through editors,  
teachers and preachers, seeking to  
break down our national unity, so that  
when the time came it would be easy  
to defeat the United States in open  
warfare, to set at naught our cher-  
ished Monroe doctrine, and to seize, in  
the Western hemisphere, anything  
that the land grabbing rulers of the  
German empire might desire.

The climax of Germany's under-  
handed war on the United States came  
in 1913, more than a year before the  
outbreak of hostilities in Europe. This  
was the enactment of what is known  
as the Delbruck law, which provides  
that if an emigrant from Germany  
who is about to be naturalized makes  
application to a German consul, he  
may retain his German citizenship  
even after he has become a citizen of  
his adopted country.

In plain words, this law, and the ap-  
plication of it, mean just this:

A German goes into court in this  
country and solemnly forswears al-  
legiance to the Kaiser and pledges his  
word—that the temptation was to say,  
"of honor"—that he will become a loyal  
citizen of the United States. Then  
he slips around to the German consul  
and says:

"You know I didn't mean that, at  
all. Those Americans are easy marks,  
and they fell for that stuff right off.  
But you just put me down on your list  
as a good, loyal German, and if the  
time ever comes when I can prove it,  
you can count on me."

So the German consul puts his name  
down in the little card index of which  
the Germans are so fond, and this  
man—this creature who swears al-  
legiance to the country which gives  
him an opportunity to make a real liv-  
ing and to become somebody in this  
world, and at the same time swears  
secretly to be true to Germany—is  
turned loose to work his will, while  
Americans go carelessly about their  
business and refuse to see the danger  
in the arrangement.

Long before the passage of the Del-  
bruck law, there was formed the Ver-  
ein fur das Deutschtum im Ausland—  
the Union for Germanism in Foreign  
Lands. This organization, officially  
fostered in Germany, issued a quar-  
terly magazine, which, in its very first  
issue, outlined its aims as follows:

"The purpose of this union is the  
preservation and promotion of the  
Germanism of over 80,000,000 people  
of German blood dwelling outside the  
German empire." All it aims to do,  
you see, is to keep Germans who come  
to this country from becoming Ameri-  
cans.

Away back in 1890 the Alldentscher  
Verband, or the Pan-German league,  
was formed. It now consists of 268  
chapters of which two now are—or at  
least were immediately before the war  
—in the United States, one in New  
York and one in San Francisco. To  
quote from the Alldentsche Blatter, its  
official publication, "the Pan-German  
league is founded for promoting Ger-  
man National interests, both in Ger-  
many and in foreign lands."

A few thinking Americans knew  
all the time what was coming—what  
must come. But America, as a whole,  
went along in that carelessness and  
indifference with which it treats all  
things unpleasant, and allowed this  
German war on our most sacred insti-  
tutions to continue unchecked.

So Germany stands today, with one  
foot on prostrate Belgium and the other  
on the neck of poor deluded Rus-  
sia; with a bayonet planted in the  
heart of Serbia, and the point of its  
sword at the throat of Roumania,  
while it looks out over the vassal  
States of Bulgaria and Turkey to In-  
dia and the Orient. And as it stands  
thus, it cries to its foes on the west-  
ern front:

"Kamerad! Why go on with all this  
killing? Let's have a peace by nego-  
tiation?" and, under its breath, adds,  
"I've got all I want for the present."

Can we talk of any peace until  
such a Germany is absolutely defeat-  
ed? Shall we negotiate a peace and  
allow all these German preparations for  
world domination to go on until the  
time is ripe for Germany to com-  
plete its conquests?

## GUARDIAN OF WAR-TIME FARM NEEDS



Babies should be fed milk if they  
are to be as healthy and strong as God  
designed them to be. Adults certainly  
do well, too, when they get milk and  
cheese.

Here is the type of animal that does  
good work in the production of milk.  
Study her. She is a Tennessee cow.  
She has a record of milk production  
back of her of which any cow would  
be proud. You would be proud to own  
her.

And your cow—protect her. Feed  
her well. Handle her gently. Unless  
you can do this you cannot get the  
best out of her.

If your dairy problems, no matter  
how few the cows you own, are giving  
you trouble, call on your county  
agent. If he cannot help you imme-  
diately, he will find someone who can.  
That is the business of the Division of  
Agricultural Extension, University of  
Tennessee, Knoxville. There are no  
charges.

## WOMEN IN THE WAR

Mrs. Philip North Moore Tells the  
Duty of Her Sisters in the Crisis.

By MRS. PHILIP NORTH MOORE.



Mrs. Moore, who  
is president of the  
National Council of  
Women, is now de-  
voting her entire  
time to the work of  
the Woman's Com-  
mittee of the Coun-  
cil of National De-  
fense. She is also  
a member of the  
National Security  
League's Commit-  
tee of Patriotism  
Through Education  
and has written the  
following article for  
circulation in the  
country under the direction  
of this committee:

A tremendous responsibility is  
placed upon the women of the United  
States. The thing we need today is  
inspiration. Our obligation is just as  
great as if the war were on our own  
borders or on the shores of the Mis-  
sissippi. When this inspiration and  
obligation are brought home, women  
can do more than men to bring condi-  
tions to the people.

The resources of the country are  
more definitely needed in war than in  
peace, and women can do more than  
any other force to conserve these re-  
sources. The American people have  
much to learn, and this lesson is need-  
ed to teach them to be less wasteful  
and more alive to industrial condi-  
tions. The laissez-faire sort of living  
is not good patriotism, and the hour  
has come upon which we may look  
back with appreciation, the hour  
which made us more thoughtful of  
mankind, less self centered.

What England Did.

In England it is estimated that 800-  
000 women have gone out to work  
who did not do so before the war.  
The number of women who have been  
substituted for men in industries, ex-  
cluding all government establish-  
ments, are 276,000. There are 139-  
000 women employed in government  
works, including arsenals, dockyards  
and national shell filling and projec-  
tile factories; 23,000 are engaged in  
agricultural pursuits, and 52,000 in  
transportation.

It is in the industrial and economic  
field that the world war will mark  
the most far reaching transformation in  
the condition of women.

From the women of the country we  
ask utmost loyalty to the declaration  
that we are not in this struggle for  
conquest, but that we follow the flag  
to an assured victory of the principles  
of democracy and humanity.

Those who are determined that this  
shall be the last great war must learn  
how to live and work together, even  
as we desire all nations to do.

Preventive Duty.

Today women are rising to a con-  
ception more than personal, are see-  
ing through world eyes, realizing that  
their duty is not remedial only, but  
also preventive. In the kind of effort  
which has been called "preparedness"  
against the rebarbarization of the  
world.

No true woman can be content to  
live on the surface in these fateful  
days, days that are to decide perhaps  
for generations whether war or law  
shall govern the world.

She will throw all her influence to-  
ward the realization of world unity,  
a league of nations that shall insure  
the peace of the world.

## Why We Fight

No. 2

Because Germany's Law Is the Law  
of the Jungle and Her Doctrine  
"Might Is Right"

By CLARENCE L. SPEED  
Secretary of the War Committee of the  
Union League Club of Chicago.

We are at war with Germany be-  
cause Prussia dominates Ger-  
many, and from the days of Freder-  
ick the Great, Prussia's law has been  
the law of the jungle, her doctrine  
"Might Is Right" and her policy, in  
dealing with other nations, one of rob-  
bing the weak and terrorizing the  
strong. Germany has grabbed terri-  
tory and exacted tribute from her  
neighbors, and finally, her greed be-  
coming greater, has looked out over  
more distant lands, and has com-  
mitted herself to a policy of world do-  
mination which menaces the continued  
free existence of every nation which  
will not submit to her will.

Germany's policy is not an acciden-  
tal one. It has been carried out with  
remarkable singleness of purpose  
from generation to generation of  
Hohenzollern rule, from the time  
of the Great Frederick until to-  
day. Germany's atrocities are not  
accidental. They are a delib-  
erate, well thought out part of this  
Hohenzollern policy, which was to  
break down the resistance of her op-  
ponents, not only by fighting and de-  
feating their armies but by killing  
torturing and terrorizing the civil  
populations.

The German rulers committed them-  
selves to the doctrine of the survival  
of the fittest. Through generations of  
teaching they made the German peo-  
ple believe that they, and they alone  
were the fit.

We have the words of the German  
rulers and German warriors and Ger-  
man leaders of thought for all of this  
More than that we have the perform-  
ance of German officers and German  
armies in conquered lands to prove it.

Let's start with Frederick the  
Great in presenting the evidence  
This monarch, who earned his sob-  
riquet through despoiling his neigh-  
bors, rather than through any real  
qualities of mind which he showed,  
said, in a letter to his minister, Rad-  
ziwill:

"If there is anything to be gained  
by it, we will be honest; if deception  
is necessary, let us be cheats. One  
takes what one can, and one is wrong  
only when obliged to give back."

This philosophy, applied to present  
conditions, means that Germany was  
right when she took Belgium, and will  
be wrong only if she is not able to  
hold it.

From Frederick the Great to Bis-  
marck is a long jump in the matter  
of time; but we find the Prussian pol-  
icy unchanged. Speaking before the  
military committee of the Prussian  
Chamber of Deputies in 1892 Bis-  
marck said:

"Not by speeches and resolutions  
of majorities are the great questions  
of the time decided, but by iron and  
blood."

Then, with blood and iron, Prussia  
went out and despoiled Denmark of  
territory in 1864, beat and robbed Aus-  
tria in 1866, and finally, in 1870,  
brought France to her knees and took  
her richest provinces.

Here is what the present Kaiser told  
his troops when, in 1900, they were  
about to depart for China to put down  
the boxer uprising:

"Use your weapons in such a way  
that for a thousand years no Chi-  
nese shall dare to look upon a German  
askance. Be as terrible as Attila's  
Huns."

Coming on down to the present war  
we find a German minister accredited  
to a neutral state far across the sea—  
one which one would think should be  
free from the entanglements of world  
politics—writing home to his govern-  
ment, in a state paper, advising the  
sinking of two ships from this neutral  
nation, in such a manner that no trace  
be left. Dead men, he believed, tell  
no tales.

It was Baron Luxburg, minister plen-  
ipotentiary to Argentina, who wrote  
this amazing dispatch on May 19, 1917:

"I beg that the small steamers Oran  
and Guano . . . which are nearing  
Bordeaux . . . be spared if possi-  
ble, or else sunk without a trace be-  
ing left."

This telegram was intercepted in the  
United States and published. It sent  
a thrill of horror around the world.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is  
a true disciple of Frederick the  
Great, Bismarck and his royal master.  
In a public speech on January 31, 1917,  
he said:

"When the most ruthless methods  
are calculated to lead us to victory,  
swift victory, they must be employed."

So they were used, and are being  
used today. They include sinking of  
hundreds of neutral ships, the burning  
of cities, the deliberate devastating  
of the fair lands of France, the ravish-  
ing of women, the enslavement of  
workmen and the murder of little chil-  
dren.

Horrors such as these are told in de-  
tail in "The Prussian System," by F. C.  
Walcott, who, for a long time, was en-  
gaged in behalf of America in trying to  
get food to the Poles whom the Ger-  
mans were deliberately starving by  
the hundreds of thousands so that they  
might not cumber the land which the  
Germans intended to occupy.

Knowing all this, can the American  
people talk of any peace by negotia-  
tion? Can they stop this war until  
this mad dog of nations is freed from  
the military rulers who teach frightful-  
ness from the cradle, and will only  
seize a respite now to prepare them-  
selves for further conquests?

## QUOTAS FIXED FOR FALL Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

National Goal of \$112,000,000 Includes  
\$16,000,000 For War Work Of Y.  
W. C. A.—Southeast Asked  
For \$5,000,000

The quotas for the seven states of  
the Southeastern Department for the  
next financial drive of the National  
War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.  
for \$112,000,000, which will take place  
late in the fall were decided upon last  
week by delegates from each of the  
states. Seven hundred delegates from  
the seven states of the Southeastern  
Department recently met with the na-  
tion's leading Y. M. C. A. workers at  
the Capital City Club of Atlanta, Ga.

The quotas for the Southeastern  
states, totaling approximately \$5,000-  
000, were decided upon as follows:  
Florida, \$577,584; Georgia, \$1,043-  
784; Mississippi, \$280,000; North Car-  
olina, \$680,283; South Carolina, \$444-  
596; Tennessee, \$1,095,920; Alabama,  
\$604,000.

\$16,000,000 to the Y. W. C. A.  
Of the total amount \$16,000,000 will  
be turned over to the Young Women's  
Christian Association in order that  
they may carry on the many war ac-  
tivities that they have undertaken.

Every town and community of the  
Southeast was represented by its  
leading citizens at the conference.  
Chief among the international figures  
were Dr. John R. Mott, General Secre-  
tary of the National War Work Coun-  
cil, Geo. W. Perkins, former leader  
of the Bull Moose party, a member  
of the executive board of the United  
States Steel Corporation and now  
chairman of the Army and Navy Y.  
M. C. A. bureau of finance. Others  
in the party were A. H. Whitford and  
Chas. S. Ward, directors of the na-  
tional campaign, and A. M. Cotton of  
the Boys' Earn and Give Campaign.

## The "Y" Men Are To Be Found Where Battle Is Hot

"If you want to know what the Y. M.  
C. A. means to the soldiers, go where  
the fighting is hot," is the regular  
reply of the American soldiers in  
France, according to a cablegram re-  
ceived recently by the National War  
Work Council telling of more secre-  
taries who have been under liquid  
fire attacks, as well as gas and shell  
fire. The American Expeditionary  
forces have sent scores of letters to  
the Paris headquarters of the "Y"  
praising the work of the Red Triangle  
workers, declaring them to be indis-  
pensable.

More than a thousand "Y" secre-  
taries are in advanced positions and  
dugouts under constant shell fire.  
There are no quitters and they re-  
fuse to be relieved, saying that where  
the troops go the Y. M. C. A. will stick.

ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS  
REACH LARGE TOTAL.

A general idea of the quantity of  
food sent to European allies by the  
United States from July 1, 1914, to  
January 1, 1918, is given by figures  
just announced by the U. S. Food Ad-  
ministration. In that period the Uni-  
ted States has furnished complete year-  
ly rations for 57,100,883 people. In  
addition there was enough extra pro-  
tein to supply this portion of the diet  
for 22,194,570 additional men.

The total export of wheat and wheat  
flour to the three principal allies is  
equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels.  
Pork exports for the 3½ years amount-  
ed to almost 2,000,000,000 pounds. Ex-  
ports of fresh beef totaled 43,484,400  
pounds. The amount of food exported  
to Russia is negligible compared with  
that sent to the western allies.